The National Republican.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1884.

THREE CENTS.

BETWEEN THE EYES.

Mr. Robert Garrett Treats Jay Gould to an Artistic "Dressing Down."

He Talks About the Western Union and the Load It Has to Carry,

lay of Four Millions.

Mr. Gould Opposed to Spoiling the People With "Too Cheap Telegraphy."

External Disputch

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31 .- Mr. Robert Garrett's attention was this morning called to a special telegram from New York, stating that Jay Gould, when asked if the new additions to the Baltimore and Ohio lines would have any effect upon the Western Union, stated, "none whatever," and also expressed the opinion that the Nickel Plate telegraph lines did not pay expenses, and that, in fact, the Baltimore and Ohio people would get nothing for their money. Mr. Garrett was rather surprised to Mr. Gould depreciating good properties at this time, especially as he had been very recently in the market as a bidder for the to be established, is the owner of the telephone Nickel Plate line and prepared to pay a large

Nickel Plate line and propared to pay a large sum for it.

"Now," said Mr. Garrett, "I am very glad to get an opportunity to say a few things to you about telegraph properties in this country. I was asked by Mr. Gould to become a director in the Atlantic and Pacific property, and, before deciding not to become one, I went carefully over the books of that concern, and it will probably surprise the public to know that the total amount of cash put into the Atlantic and Pacific by Gould and his friends was less than \$1,000,000. Mr. Gould afterward sold this property to the Western Union for, I believe, \$9,000,000. I did later on become a director in the American Union Telegraph company. This property cost, I believe, about \$4,000,000, although some additional sum in money may have been turned over to the Western Union company for \$15,000,000, and upon the acquisition of these two most valuable properties. 000,000, and upon the sequisition of these two most valuable properties, extra divedends of \$15,000 000 of Western Union stock were de-clared. In other words, about \$40,000,000 of Western Union capital to-day is represented western Union capitate to-day is represented by a cash expenditure of \$5,000,000. Since that the Western Union has guaranted, I be-lieve, some \$10,000,000 of the bonds of the Mutual Union company, and I have never heard it asserted that the face of those bonds heard it asserted that the face of those bonds went into the property. They have, I believe, also guaranteed the stock of the Mutual Union, this latter concern, I understand, being largely composed of turnpike lines. They have also guaranteed 5 per cent upon the \$14,000,000 cable stock, thus throwing on the Western Union the burden of paying the interest on \$7,000,000 or \$5,000,000 unexpended money. I know about the cables because I was interested in them.

Mr. Gould stated, when the Atlantic and additional to the stack of the Western Union, I do not understand how to-day, after a lapse of a very brief period, even allowing considerably for the growth of the telegraph business in this country, the Western Union is as Mr. Gould says, the strongest telegraph company in the world. I am informe by the most competent authority that of the country from which the en-tire revenue of the Western Union company, including foreign cable business, is de rived 50 per cent. is to-day covered by the Baltimore and Ohio lines. An additional 15 per cent. is covered by the lines of the West Shore and Nickel Plate, which we have just acquired, and an additional 10 per cent. will be covered by the line between Boston and New York which we are now actively ca-gaged in pressing forward to completion. Seventy-five per cent, of the entire busi-ness of the Western Union is to-day, or will in a very short time be, subject to our active competition. While Mr. Gould is running down the value of proporties, I suggest you ask your reporter to ask him how much of the debt of the Wabash he has wedged in ahead of the stock, and if he was not a short time ago advising people to buy Wabash stocks, which have since depreciated enormously, with just as much energy and activity as he now ays in advising people throughout country to buy Western Union." say." continued Mr. Garrett, "that this

stock is as weak as water can make it, and stock is as weak as water can make it, and instead of being the strongest property. I agree with Mr. Goald's logic, that It is the weakest property of the kind in the United States. On the other hand, the Baltimore and Ohio company, with lines reaching the leading cities, from which the great aggregate of paying telegraph business is derived (which to-day reaches the greatest purpose of these cities and has called the state. number of these cities, and has only to strip additional wires to make its lines thoroughly effective), and which is not being weighted down with non-paying lines, expects to derive satisfactory revenues from its telegraph investments. Mr. Gould lost the Nickel ivestments. Mr. Gould lost the Nickel date simply because we tapped him on his

We feel very grateful to him for his solicitude about the legal status of the lines, but we are satisfied on this point. was surprised—very much surprised—at Mr. Gould's views about the Nickel Plate and West Shore properties, but I know he fre-quently and rapidly changes his views. When he first started the Atlantic and Pacific and he first started the Atlantic and Facilic and American Union companies he anantonneed, through his agents and others, that he intended to give the public the benefit of cheap telegraphy, but when he consolidated the American Union with the Western Union he wrote to me saying that it would be unwise to educate the people to cheap talegraphy. In other words, "said Mr. Carrett, "I do not the contract of the contract of the cheap talegraphy. attach much importance to Mr. Gould's opin-ion about the Western Union and Nickel Plate lines, but the future will determine. I have this to say, however, that if the public

have this to say, however, that if the public attach much importance to his equitons in these matters they may be financially left.

Mr. Garrett was saked if he had seen the public statements as to Mr. Bates coming over to the Soltimore and Ohio, and the further comments that this indicated a consolidation with the Western Union. He said.

"Yes, he bad," and when asked the effect of this, he realied, "I regard Mr. Bates as the ablest telegraph man in the United States. He knew the American Union company thoroughly, for he did much to make it, and I oughly, for he did much to make it, and I resume he knows the Western Union ther-aghly. He is young, energetic, and am-thous, and doubtless when he accepted the position saw a way to win a reputation for himself a country, and to win success for the pany which showed sufficient confidence in to piace bim at the head of all its lives try. In conclusion, hr. correct and: "We number of republican politic regard Gould as a very strong and able man, portions of the state, includ and yet there seems a little tendency to just- gation from New York city.

ousy on his part in reference to our entering

the field for telegraphic business. In fact, he sent us word two years ago that if we entered the field he would punish us, and he had the the cheek to ask the owners of the Ohie and the cheek to ask the owners of the Ohio and Mississippi property to put that property in his hands—I. e., in the hands of the comp-trellor of the Wabsen system, which is directly antagonistic to and a competitor for the Ohio and Mississippi's business. He did not succeed in getting the Ohio and Mississippi stockholders to take his view of the case par in purphing as hot at the same the Load It Has to Carry,
the case, nor in punishing ms, but at the same time," said Mr. Garrett, "we have no feeling in the matter, our only desire is to enter the field fairly, and Mr. Gould should be happy in getting so conservative a competitor."

WHO FIRST INVENTED IT!

It is Now Claimed that Antonio Mencel Originated the Telephone as Early as 1840.

BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 31 .- A certificate of incorporation of the Globa Telephone company of Baltimore city was filed for record to-day in the office of the clerk of the supe rior court. The incorporations named in the certificate are Robert Garrett, William Keysor, James Sloan, jr., William L. Scott, of Ecic; Charles D. Fisher, Albert Porncoast, Alau P. Smith, James McHenry, of London; D. H. Bates, John H. B. Latrobe, and How-ard Munnikhuysen. The names of capital-ists, well known in the financial world, will be received in the list and more involve be recognized in this list, and upon inquiry, it is ascertained that the operations, of which the incorporation of the Baltimore company is the beginning, are to be almost world wide. patents known as Shaw patents, and also control the claims of Antonio Mencei, of New control the claims of Antonio Medect, of New York, who, it is claimed, is the original in-ventor of the art of transmitting the human voice over wires by means of electricity. This claim rests upon no mere assertion of the claimant, but his assignees are in possess-ion of the most abundant and indisputable evidences of the truth of the claim, and also of evidence of the most satisfactory character going to explain the matter of delay in the assertion of the right to a patent for the invention. The evidence above referred to consists of affidavits of many and disinterested parties, who either assisted at or witnessed the Meucci experiments, beginning as early as 1849 and running down to 1875, and who saw, handled, and tested his apparatus. But the evidence, which sets at rest all doubt, and which rendered it impossible to successfully dispute Mr. Meuccis's claim to priority over all others in the invention of telephoning is the of evidence of the most satisfactory character others in the invention of telephoning is the fact that years before any other claim was filed in the patent office, to wit, in 1871, Mr. filed in the patent office, to wit, in 1871, Mr. Meucei actually filed a caveat for his invention in the patent office, in which caveat for his invention is as a sound telegraph, the evidence first spoken of fully establishes the fact that Mr. Meucei was prevented from pressing his claims for a patent under his caveat. First, by reasons of the bad faith or fraud of certain parties to whom he had disclosed his secret under the promise of aid, which was never furnished, and afterward by poverty and by a disaster resulting in physical injury which for a long time incapacitated him for business or exercise of any kind. Application for a patent under the any kind. Application for a patent under the cavest of 1571 is now on file, and is being pressed by able attorneys, who confidently expect to obtain letters patent which will shut expect to obtain letters patent which will shat out all others. Bell's first application for a patent was in 1574, three years after the filing of the Mencei caveat, and no other inventor in this field pretends to have made his invention as early as the filing of this caveat. Under any circumstances, it would seem that the Bell monopoly is doomed. It is stated that companies similar to that just established here will shortly be essablished in the different states and in other countries Mr. Gould stated, when the Atlantic and Pacific was started, through his agencies, that the Western Union telegraph was the most vulnerable property in the United States. He further said, later on, that a mistake had been made about the Atlantic and Pacific lines; that they were inferior, and for this reason he had sold out, but, he said, at a price which puts Western Union in a still more vulnerable position than it ever was before, "Now I say," said Mr. Garrett, "it was vulnerable, and proved to be so, for by the expenditure of about \$4,000,000 and to the steek of the Western Union; to the different states and in other countries, and the names of the incorporators here would indicate that extensive as the operations are to be thore would be no lack of enterprise or capital to conduct them. Considerable excitement was caused in Baltimore to day by the filing of this cervait, and to the steek of the Western Union. to-day by the filing of this certificate of in-

IT WILL BE CARLISLE.

Lively Times in the Senatorial Caucus Refusal to Withdraw the Speaker's Name, and the Probability is He Will be Nominated To-Night.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 31 .- The contest in he senatorial caucus last night was very exciting. To break the deadlock a resolution was offered to withdraw Sweeny and take a ballot on Williams and Blackburn, and then take another ballot on the leading man and Sweeny. Much time was spent in discussion, and a great deal of fillibustering was indulged journed until to-day without completing ballot. Many new names were very in by the Blackburn leaders. The caucus ad-Many new names were proposed, that of Mr. Carlisle being received with great

Finally the confusion became so great that he chairman, without the form of a motion,

declared the caucus adjourned. FEANKPORT, KY., Jan. 31.—At the beginning of the cancus several efforts were made to drop the lowest candidate after each ballot, but all were voted down. Mr. Hallam appealed to Mr. Harcourt to withdraw Mr. Carlisle's name. Mr. Harcourt refused. Mr. Dobbins was an original Carlisle man, but felt he reflected the wishes of that gentleman in saying he could not be a cau-didate, but for the magnanimity of Mr. Black-burn Mr. Carliste could not have been speaker and it was just that Mr. Carlisle should not now be projected into this fight. Mr. Hallam followed with similar remarks, saying Carlisle could not be a contestant for this office, and could not accept it unless it came to him without his seeking. To give members time for reflection he moved an adjournment, which was carried by a vote of 68 to 50. There is a strong feeling that this action points to the nomination of Carlislo to-morrow night.

The Late Mr. Haskell's Successor Nomi-

munted. PARSONS, KAN., Jan. 31.—The republicans of the second congressional district held a convention here to-day to nominate a candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dudley L. Haskell, Resolutions were Resolutions wer of Dudley L. Haskell. Resolutions were adopted favoring protection to American labor; complete liberty; enactequality; exerc. of civil and political rights; approving the action of the last republican congress in re-jusing to restore the land grant to the Texas Pacific railroad; indorsing the determination of the republican party to hold public domain for actual settlers. The convention nomi-Edward H. Funston, of Anderson county, for congress.

Jeff Davis Invited to Address the Missis-

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 31.—A resolution providing for the removal of the confederate dead from Mumforusville, Ky., was passed by both houses. A bill was introduced in the house and referred making Meridian the capital of the state. A resolution was passed inviting Jefferson Davis to address the asinviting Jeilerson Davis to address the as-sembly on the life of S. S. Prentiss. The liquer bilis were made the special order for Tuesday. Some very stringent bills are pending. The house passed a bill allowing insurance companies to deposit United States currency with the state treasurer, instead of bonds.

Proposed Liquor Law in New York. [1 ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 31.-It is generally understood that Mr. Locks will to-morrow introduce a bill similar in its provisions to the Scott liquor law now in operation in Ohio. This accounts for the presence of a large number of republican politicians from various portions of the state, including a large dele-

BREAKING OF A BRIDGE.

Three Cars Precipitated into the Water and . Then Take Fire.

Six Persons Killed and a Number of Others Badly Injured.

The Bodies Charred Almost Beyond Recognition-Sad Scenes at the Wreck.

Names of the Unfortunates-Cause of the Disaster.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Jan. 31.—The south

sound accommodation train on the Indianapolis and Chicago air line, due here at 10:30 'clock this morning, met with a terrible accident at Broad Ripple, seven miles from this city. At that point the railway crosses White river on a truss bridge of two spans, each 150 feet in length. The engineer had gone to the baggage car for a drink of water and the engine was in charge of the fireman. When the engine had reached the center of the bridge the had reached the center of the bridge the fireman feit the structure sinking. He at the time had his hand on the throttle, which he opened, giving the locomotive all the available steam. The engine sprang forward with great force, breaking the couplings between the tender and baggage car. The locomotive kept the track, but the baggage and smoking cars and a passenger coach dropped through the bridge and were piled up in one mass at the foot of the pler, the smoking car being partially telescoped by the baggage car. The wreck was partially submerged, but the portion above water immediately took fire from the stoves. The fireman states that when he locked back after submerged, but the portion above water immediately took fire from the stoves. The fireman states that when he looked back after the locomotive had reached the south end of the bridge the cars were on fire and the smoke was obscuring the seene. News of the wreck reached this city shortly after it occurred, and a wrecking train with surgical and other assistance was sent to Broad Ripple. On reaching the wreck a chaotic scene was presented. The bridge and cars were yet burning, and those persons present were so lacking in presence of mind as to be unable to extinguish the flames or relieve the sufferers. The officials of the road worked vigorously and systematically, and in a short time the flames were extinguished. Then a search for bodies was begun. Six persons had either been killed outright or burned to death, their bodies being charred almost beyond recognition and horribly mutilated. The only means of identification was by incombustible trinkets known to be the property of the dead. Following is a list of the dead: John Brewer, engineer, of Lafayette, Ind.; Thomas Parr, bridge foreman, Indianapolis; Abel T. Smith, American express messenger, Indianapolis; John Bray, stock dealer, Dening. Mr. Bray was the only passenger killed. The following is a list of those injured: Ex-Sheriff Seman, of Noblesville, right arm broken and seriously injured about head and body; Lyma Clark, Westfield, Ind., injured internally, will die; Joseph Claybaugh, Frankfort, cut on the head; A. T. Peddig, of Frankfort, burned about the body; W. P. Hawk, of Westfield, head badly cut; W. F. Swight, of Carmel, skull fractured; Mrs. Sullivan and babe, of Carmel, slightly injured; B. Snyder, slightly injured. A gang of workmen had been making repairs on the bridge, and all of them were slightly injured. The two passengers seriously hurt, ex-Sheriff Seman and Mr. Clark, were left at Broad Ripple, but the others were brough here. The accident is now attributed to defects in the ends of the others were brought here. mediately took fire from the stoves. The fireman states that when he looked back after The accident is now attributed to defects in the supporting rods of the bridge, the nuts on the ends of the rods fitting so badly that the bridge was unable to support the weight of the train. The scenes at the wreck were extremely distressing. The dead were in the ruins of the smoker and baggage cars, and these, one on top of the other, were in deep water. A skiff was used for transferring the odies from the ruins of the cars to land. B. . White, who was working under the bridge when the trains went over, says he think that the rods pulled through the nuts, letting the bridge down. To all appearances one of the breaks occurred within lifteen feet of the pier, and another about midday of the span. White's escape was truly marvelous. Stand-ing on the ice, the falling cars and bridge struck him on the head and drove him through the ice and down to the very betom of the river. The timbers did not rest on him, however, and he swam out, more dead than alive, covered with bruissa, but able to walk. The newsboy of the train says he could have extinguished the fire with a single bucket of water, but it was not to be had.
C. C. Leder and J. B. Horton were in the smoker, at one end of which lay a man with his skull crushed and life extinct. Across the latter and close to the red hot stove lay Lynn Clark, a heavy timber binding one of his legs immovably. Loder tried to find an ax with which each car is provided, but it was on the other side of the car in three feet of water. "For God's sake, don't desert see!" cried Clark, and we did not desert him, Mr. Loder says, until the flames mm, ar. Loader says, that the tames morehed us, and we were almost suffocated with smoke. Before leaving the car Loder kicked out a window close by Clark and left him in agony. Presently the flames burned the timber in two at a point close by Clark, enabling him to crawl out of the window which had been kicked out by Loder. Conductor Losey says that in five minutes after ductor Losey says that in five minutes after the train went down the entire wreck was wrapped in flames, and in less time than that all who had not stready escaped were drowned. Frightful screams came from the rains near the pier, but with only two buckets and no beat we were powerless, and all that we could do was to close our cars and pray for death to relieve our comrades. It is believed that all the that of Thomas Parr, who was working on the bridge, and whose remains are supposed to be at the bettom of the river. The bridge and train were entirely

Government Work Stopped. New Ohnhans, Jan. 31.—A dispatch from Vicksburg says: Capt. W. L. Marshall, the engineer in charge of the government works at Lake Providence Reach, yesterday tele-graphed to the president of the river commis-

sion that a continuance of the work would tepend upon \$1,000,000 being appropriated for the purpose. In reply he was notified that no the purpose. In reply he was notified that no allotment had been made for the work in his charge, and that he could count only on the funds in haud. Capt. Marshall to-day shut down all work at the Lake Providence Reach and Wilson's Point, and will close the engineer's office in this city, discharging all

employes. Scattered Matt Matter.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31 .- A special from Huntingdon, Pa., says that the pouch s containing the castern mail matter for that place when thrown from the window of the fast mail yesterday struck a large snow bank in front of the depot and, failing back under the train, were caught by the wheels and carried a distance of seventeen miles. The pouches, together with the principal part of their contents, were destroyed. Regis-tered letters and other valuable packages were found in various places along the track which had been rided of their contents.

Bawell Not Guilty.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Jan 31 .- The jury in the Rowell trial lave brought in a verdict of not guilty, on the ground of self-defense. The verdict was received with wild outhusiasm.

and Rowell became the recipient of evations at the court house and the Washburn house, where he received the congratulations of his friends. Paimer was burned in effley, and bonfires were lighted along the main street. Palmer went to a hotel and escaped being mobbed by getting out through a wind while the crowd was in front of the hotel,

BAKER PASHA'S RECONNAISANCE.

He Kills and Wounds a Number of the Enemy - Extraordinary Measures in Vienna on Account of Socialist Plots-Other Foreign News.

Carro, Jan. 31,-Gen. Gordon leaves Assouan to-day en route for Khartoum. He has written a letter to El Mahdi asking him to send the European prisoners in his possession to Khartoum.

Col. Sartorius telegraphs from Suakin as follows: "Sinkat and Tokar are still ours. I follows: "Sinkat and Tokar are still ours. I am going to join Baker Pasha at Trinkitat to-morrow. We will advance on Friday Baker Pasha recently made a cavalry reconnaissance and attacked Osman Digna, and killed and wounded over 120 of his men. The friendly tribes are still hesitating to move the last ten miles toward Tokal. I have written to Baker Pasha strongly urging an immediate advance from Trinkitat. Three days after Baker Pasha's recomnaissance I made a sortie with a force of infantry. Osman Digna attacked me, but lost several men, whereupon he retired inland. I am men, whereupon he retired inland. I am loubtful about the relief of Sinkat; otherwise all is well."

all is well."

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Sir Samuel Baker writes to the Times this morning that the position of Gen. Gorden is alone and absolutely unprotected in the deserts of the Soudan, and bearing a large sum of money is not only extremely dangerous, but also a direct challenge to disaster. His friends must watch his movements and await developments

challenge to disaster. His friends must watch his movements and await developments with the keenest auxioty.

Vienna, Jan. 31.—The apprehension of further socialistic disturbances has led to the adoption of extraordinary measures by the ministry. By virtue of a law of 1869 they have published an ordinance, which proclaims a kind of martial law in the districts of Vienna, Kornenburg, and Wiener. Neustadt. Special measures have been adopted also with reference to suspicious letters and dangerous publications. In Vienna and Kornenburg trial by jury has been suspended.

New York, Jan. 31.—A Vienna special says a strange man was yesterday found concealed in the Emperor Francis Joseph's box at the opera, having in his possession mathematical instruments, tape measures, wires, &c. He proved to be an engineer of Havaria. The police believe he was reconnoitering in connection with a plan to assassinate the emperor. The opera house is strongly guarded by police and solidiers, and great excitement is reported.

Berlin, Jan. 31.—The police have discovered a socialist plot to rescue the Russo-Polish student, Padlewski, who has been imprisoned here for the past nine months.

Two socialist leaders have been placed

prisoned here for the past nine months.

Two socialist leaders have been placed under arrest. An active correspondence between Padlewski and socialist workmen in

Posen has been brought to light.

The Russian nihilist, Mendelssohn, whom the Russian police conveyed acrosss the Russian frontier, managed to make his escape, and has reached Paris.

Emporer William has resumed his daily delivered.

It is announced that King Humbert and Queen Margherita of Italy will visit the Gor-man court before March.

THE NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

No Trath in the Rumor That Jay Gould Will Purchase It-Its Present Flourishing Condition.

Special Dispatch PETERSBURG, VA., Jan. 31.-The Index-Appeal will publish to-morrow the following special from Philadelphia; Rumors have prevailed for several days that Jay Gould was negotiating for the Norfolk and Western and Shenandoah Valley railroads. These rumors are pronounced by President Kimball to be entirely without foundation. He further states that there is no intention to lease the road to any one, but that, upon the contrary, reparations are now under way to make the isiness of the road under its present management very extensive. The develop-ments in the new river counties whence the company derives its coal tonnages are to be inreased to a producing capacity of 50,000 tons or month, instead of the 50,000 tons, which s the amount now taken out. New equip-neut is to be put on the road for handling his tonnage, and the coal piers at Norfolk aving proved inadequate to the company's ness, greater facilities are to be found at bert point where the company owns ity-live acres of land. This point is to be twenty-five acres of land. onnected with Noriolk by a line of railroad be built by the Norfolk and Western rail-sal company. This company has also just used a contract with Runalds & Co., of Noroad company. folk, to build a grain elevator at this point of a capacity of 50,000 bushels. The mineral shipments over the Norfolk and Western railad and its companion line, the Shenandoal Valley, are to be made a feature of this year's business. New capital is going into the counties adjacent to these lines of milroad, and a vast area of country rich in wealth is to be opened. Virginia erals find a good market in the north, d give the companies a large tonna-esident Kimball states in illustration he rapid increase of the shipments northward over his read that the tennage over the Shen-andeah Valley read in 1883 was 255,863 tens greater than in 1882. Of this 107,839 tens as iron ore, 64,494 tons was coal and other erals, and 32,527 tons was in pig and fin-diron. The Virginia ores are sought by the of the largest establishments in the th, especially the Pennsylvania steal orks, which have a world wide reputation. The percentage yield of from in these eres from 55 to 57 per cent. The debenture ands of the Norfolk and Western Railroad pany, which are to be used for the re-ption of the scrip of the company issued lieu of the 1883 dividend, have been ned, and will soon be issued, and may yer the entire amount of the unpaid divi dend of 1883, which was \$525,000, bear 5 per cent. interest, and run for six years.

THE DANVILLE WAY.

A White Man Shoots a Negro Who is Trying to Do Itim a Service, Special Disputati

DANVILLE, VA., Jan. SL.-Between 7 and 8 Colock p. m. yesterday W. S. Palmer shot and killed Martin Yancoy, a colored man iving near Dandes, opposite Danville, Palmer and his nephew had missed the road n driving into the country, and had driven a field, where a colored man mot them directed them how to find the public Palmer turned back, and again missthe public read, drove into a narrow n which are soveral cabins occupied ored families. He had reached the by colored maintes. He had reassed the last cabin on this lane when Martin Yancey, having his pipe in his mouth, stopped out of the cabin and told Palmer he was on the wrong road. Palmer became angry, and commenced abusing Yancey. He asked Yancey his name, and when Yancey replied, you, my name is Martin Yancey," ng his piatol he fired on Yancey, hitting the collar bone, killing his Palmer and nephow then fled in the team and wagon. About midnight they were arrested at the former's ware-house and lodged in jail,

Perished in the Plames.

UTICA, N.Y., Jan. 31.-A house occupied by an aged couple named Clinton, between Norwich and New Berlin, Chenango county, was tound in ashes this morning. It had found in the ruins.

COLUMBIA COMMANDERY.

How the Washington Enights Were Received in Baltimore.

Eighty-five knights of Columbia commandery, No. 2, K. of T., accompanied by fifty-six ladies, took the 6:15 train for Baltimore yesterday afternoon to be entertained in truknightly style by Baltimore commandery, No. 2, of that city. The train arrived in Baltimore at 8 p. m., and the visitors were met at the depot by commandery No. 2, who, headed by Wober's band, escorted their guesta to Massonic temple. The fine of march was along Calvert, Baltimore, and Charles streets atong Caivert, Baltimore, and Charles streets to the temple. Arriving there, a large number of prominent people were found, who tendered to the Washington knights and thoir ladies a hearty reception. An address of welcome was delivered by the eminent commander of the Baltimore commandery, which was happily responded to by Col. Moore on behalf of the Washington guests. An overatic concept was then enjoyed after An operatic concert was then enjoyed, after which one of the most superb banquets ever spread in Haltimore was served. The menu was a marvel of elaboration and good taste. Many cloquent addresses were made. After the banquet the night was spent in dancing. The Many eloquent addresses were made. After the banquet the night was spent in dancing. The visiting knights were superbly entertained with true Masonic honors in the private rooms of the commandery, and The Enquellean was telephoned this morning that in every respect the "side show" was equal to the banquet performance. The Washington knights and their ladies returned to this city about 4 o'clock this morning. Among those who went over were William G. Moore, eminent commander; C. W. Brown, G. A. Bartlett, J. E. Boteler, A. W. Baliard, W. S. Ballard, G. A. Bently, J. H. Brough, A. F. Barker, W. G. Brock, past commander; W. E. Cox, F. N. Carver, E. W. Day, D. G. Dixon, H. Dingman, H. English, O. S. Firmin, E. W. W. Griffin, S. J. Haislett, H. H. Hazard, recorder; L. H. Henry, J. C. Jewell, G. F. Johnston, J. J. Jones, C. Kramer, J. W. Kemp, J. O. Knox, O. W. Longan, E. J. McCleary, T. J. Newton, J. H. Oleott (warden). B. P. Queen, J. F. Stephenson, C. A. Stockett, J. O. Vermillion, L. D. Wine, G. H. Walker, T. C. Bourne, G. J. Mueller, C. A. Ackur, J. E. Bell, Z. T. Cromwell (standard bearer), R. L. Clear, W. E. Dennison, W. B. French, M. Hebner (guard), H. P. T. Johansen, J. T. G. Leane, W. K. Mendenhall, D. McFarian (prelate), J. D. Newman, L. L. O'Ncal, R. H. Thayer, P. R. Wilson, C. C. Duncanson, W. A. Scott, A. M. Tubman (gena), M. W. Bruce, W. J. Acker, J. Gawler, T. J. Lutrell, C. Sheise, G. W. Knox, J. R. Wright, and others, with ladies,

HE COMMITTED THEM ALL.

Rugg Proved to be the Maybee Murderer and the Assailant of Mr. and Mrs. Townsend and Mr. Sprague.

New York, Jan. 31.-The jewelry which Rugg, in his confession stated was taken from the Maybees when they were murdered on Long Island, has been found where Rugg on Long Island, has been found where Rugs stated it was. It has been fully identified. Jewelry belonging to the Townsends, which was stoien from them when they were assaulted, has also been found and identified. This removes all doubt of Rugg's guilt and confirms his confession as being the nurderer of the Mayboes, the assailant of the Townsends, and the would-be murderer of Sciah Sprayer.

At the coroner's inquest to-day it was proved that Rugg was seen walking toward the Maybee house, in Brookville, about 4:30 p. m. on the Saturday the Maybee murders were committed, and that the next day he went to New York having a gold watch and other jewelry in his possession, accompanied by Lance Conkling, who says that Rugg spent money lavishly in various low resorts, and that when the money was gone the jewelry was pawned. He also says that on the night of the assault upon Townsend and wife Rugg stayed at the house of James Conkling, in Poverty Hollow, near Townsend's house; that the next day they went to New York, spent a considerable sum of money, and had the dial changed on the watch now known to be Townsend's. One of At the coroner's inquest to-day it was watch now known to be Townsend's. One of the detectives said to-night, referring to Rugg, "We have sufficient evidence now to

hang him." hang him."

Detectives J. S. Wood, of Pinkerton's agency, and J. W. Smith, of Flushing, have to-night completed a chain of evidence showing that Charles Rugg alone is the murdever of Mrs. and Miss Maybee and the assail-ant of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. C. Townsend and Sciah Sprague and wife. After continuous work from Nov. 18 last the perpetrator of three of the most notorious outrages ever committed on Long Island has been run down. Mr. Austin Corbin, president of the Long Island railroad company, has borne the entire ex pense incurred by the detectives, and they, assisted by Col. Robert Townsend, have now successfully completed their work.

RUN INTO A BOULDER.

Herole Conduct of an Engineer Prevents Great Loss of Life.

CHATTANGOGA, TENN., Jan. 31.-The westbound Nashville and Chattanooga passenger train, which left here at 5:30 this morning, ran into a rock six miles from this city and twelve miles from the scene of a similar accident on Tuesday morning. Conductor Wood was seriously injured, and several other trainmen were slightly hurt. None of the passengers were hurt. The engine was de-molished. When the engineer, Nick Long, first saw the rock, an immeuse boulder, which had fallen into the cut, the engine was about thirty feet from it, and running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. He told the fre-man to jump from the cab. Long remained at his post, reversed his engine, and was applying the air brakes when the locomotive struck the rock, thus preventing what might have resulted in the death of every passenger on the train. Long miraculously escaped with slight injuries. A liberal purse was raised by the passengers and presented to him.

The Henry College Lottery Drawing.

Epecial Disputes. LOUISVILLE, Kv., Jan. 31.—The fifth monthly drawing of the Henry College Lottery company took place in Masonic temple to-day. The following numbers drew the principal prizes; 60,052, first capital, \$30,000 55,425, second capital, \$10,000; 50,502, third capital, \$5,000; 50,500, fourth capital, \$2,500, 5,508, firth capital, \$2,500,

Balleton, N. C., Jan. 31.-An unknown lady traveling alone, died near Goldsboro on a train bound north this morning. She held a through ticket from Jacksonville to Philadelphia. There was nothing on her person to indicate her name or address. She was apparently in good bealth when the train left Wilmington. Her death is attributed to heart disease.

Judge Hagner's Dinner Party.

Judge Hagner, of the district courts, gave a recherche dinner party Wednesday evening. Fourteen covers were laid. The ornaments of the table were superb, among them being a magnificent Jacob's well, which won the admiration of all the guests. The menu was tasteful and elaborate, and by the well-known cattere Jacob, of Farragut squire. Among the guests were Senator Grooms, Mr. W. B. Webb, Mr. Justica W. S. Cox, Mr. Ash Judge Dean, and Gen. Hagner, and othera

The Weather.

Generally colder, clearing weather, preceded by loss one, winds shifting to northwesterly, rising barons

Yesterday's thermometer: 7 s. m., 43.95; 11 s. m., was cound in ashes this morning. It had harned during the night, and the couple had perished in the flames. Their bodies were maximum 48.7°, minimum, 42.1°, Preciptation,

THE SONS OF REST.

Ali Baba and His Forty Thieves Outdone by a Gang of Cut-Purses in This City.

A Series of Grips, Passwords, Signs, and Symbols.

Detective Edelin Brenks Up a Desperate Organiza-

tion of Criminals.

The Ringleaders Arrested and Locked Up in the Fifth Precinct Station.

The story of Ali Baba and his forty thieves has a parallel in fact right in the heart of this city. Within the past forty-eight hours Detective Edelin, assisted by Detective Carter, has uncarthed a desperate organization of thieves and highwaymen, whose extensive operations in Washington have been chronicled from day to day in the daily newspapers. The band numbers twenty-six men and boys, white and colored, whose ages range from 16 to 30 years, and is known among the crooked fraternity as the "Sons of Rest." They have met almost nightly for many weeks in the loft of a dilapidated stable in Temperance alley, between Ninth and Tenth and D and E streets northwest, the very business center of Washington, without

molestation by the police. The fact that such an organization existed vas brought to light by the McDevitt robbery on the Glenwood road several nights ago. Detective Edelin was assigned to that case, and while "working it up" he discovered that one of the robbers of McDavitt's covered that one of the robbers of McDevitt's house had left his hat in the front room on the night of the robbery and taken in its stand a fine fur cap. Armed with this clew the detective wont to work and in a few hours captured a white youth in "Murder Bay" with the missing fur cap on his head. The boy was interrogated as to who his companions in the robber ware but he refused to divide

was interrogated as to who his companions in the robbery were, but he refused to divulge anything relating to the matter. Being pressed, he said, "It would be worth my life to say one word."

Some time later he decided to "give the whole thing away." He said, "I am a member of the Sons of Rest. Our purpose is stealing and the mutual protection of each other. We are compelled to take a solemn oath to protect our fellows. We have grips, passwords, and signals. Regular meetings are held, and different men assigned to "jobs' about town. Our captain goes about during about town. Our captain goes about during the day and 'pipes off' stores and nouses; then at the meeting he reports and puts men 'onto' the 'lays.'"

This youth was placed behind the bars of

This youth was placed beaund the bars of the fifth precinct and the detectives took the trail again. By 2 o'clock yesterday morning they had captured six more of the Sons of Rest, and had them resting safely in the station house cells. The prisoners presented a motley appearance and were of that class commonly known as "hard looking" customers.

tomers. The detectives afterward looked up the The detectives afterward looked up two
"fence" or receivers of the plunder of the
thieves and succeeded in capturing a colored
woman named Nettle Washington in her
ranche in one of the hardest localities of
"Murder Bay." A quantity of silverware and
other articles were found on her premises,
awaiting transportation to Baltimore, where
the plunder is disposed of. In this connection
it is thought that certain dealors in that city it is thought that certain dealers in that city will be implicated in the scheme.

The organization was certainly one of the most thorough and desperate ever known in

this section of the country, and the fact that it existed for such a long period in the center of Washington was conducted.

A REPUBLICAN reporter visited Temper ance alley last evening and saw the meeting place of the "Sons of Rest." The alley is a very squalid place, ronning east and west. with several side entrances and not a few ramifications. It would be an excellent place from which to escape in the event of a police raid. Along its sides are dilapidated frame and brick dwellings, occupied by negroes, Italian venders, and others of the lower classes. Italian organ grinders find cheap board among its hovels. Miscegenation runs riot there. The meeting place of the modern "forty thieves" was in an annex alley in the west end of the squalid thorough fare. It is an ancient looking stable, with a tumble-down loft. The meetings were held in the loft, with no light save the dim flickering of a tallow candle. Guards were always posted and a man ready at any moment to douse the glim (or put out the caudle) upon the approach of strangers or policemen In this world manner the "piper off" related to the gang his experience of the preceding day, and made assignments for the dark work of the midnight. At a given signal the light ould be extinguished and the Sons of Rest disappear in the shadows of the alley for the

night's work. The "Sons of Rest" arrested by the detectives are James Ryan, William Green, George Graves, John Addison, James Burke, and John Mooney. They are held at the fifth precinct station. Important clews were obtained last night

clating to the receivers of the stolen goods At an early hour this morning two more nembers of the gang were arrested and ocked up.

More Thefts Reported.

J. W. S. Offutt, of Potomac postoffice, Montgomery county, Maryland, has reported to the police that a brown stallion, valued at was stolen from his stable Wednesday night, together with two turkeys and a num-ber of chickens,

ner of chickens,
An overcoat, valued at \$15, was stolen from
Joseph Bishop's house, No. 1007 New York
avenue northwest, Wednesday night. A silver watch and \$5 were stolen from James Smith, at the marine barracks, Wednes

day night. Mrs. Gottson, of No. 715 Eighth street northeast, has reported that goods valued at \$0 were stolen from her home on Tuesday

Mrs. Kunke's Funeral. The funeral of Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Kunke

ook place yesterday afternoon from the resi dence of her son-in-law, Mr. Frederick steinle, 119 Pennsylvania avenue southeast Rev. Mr. Schneider, pastor of Concordia Lutheran church, officiated. Among the sev-eral floral tributes placed on the casket was a handsome large pillow of white flowers, sur-mounted with a lyre and a white dove. Iu-terment was had at Congressional Barial ground.

The Chemical Society.

At a meeting held in the library of the army medical museum, the Chemical society of Washington was organized with the following officers: President, Prof. Thomas Antisell; vice presidents, Drs. William New and F. W. Clarke; secretary, Dr. H. W. Wiley; troas-urer, Prof. W. H. Scamap; and as additional nembers of the executive committee, Prof. Fristoe, Dr. Chatard, Dr. Kidder, and Dr. Peale.

Resentuy a Prisoner.

While Officer Williams was taking Henry Williams, a colored man charged with larceny, to the first precinct station house yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, he was set upon by a crowd of "righting toughs." The crowd aided Williams to escape. In officer firsd at him while running through amony lot. One the crowd was arrested for disorderly con-